

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
(Attorney Docket No. 011687.00036)

In the Application of:)	
)	
Casey Chung)	
)	Group Art Unit: (TBA)
Serial No.: TBA)	
)	Examiner: (TBA)
Filed: TBA)	
)	
For: SYSTEM OF, AND METHOD FOR,)	
INDIRECT LIGHTING)	

PETITION TO MAKE SPECIAL

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313

Sir:

Applicant respectfully petitions to make the above-cited application special for accelerated examination pursuant to 37 CFR 1.102 and MPEP 708.02 (VIII). The above-cited application has not received any examination by the examiner. The Patent Office is authorized to charge the required fee for this petition to make special as set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(h) to Account No. 19-0733. All of the claims are directed to a single invention, or if the Office determines that all of the claims presented are not obviously directed to a single invention, the Applicants will make an election without traverse as a prerequisite to the grant of special status. A pre-examination search was made by a prior art search firm, listing the field of search by class and subclass, publication, Chemical Abstracts, foreign patents, etc. The field of Search, which included

foreign patents, included:

FIELD OF SEARCH

CLASS	SUBCLASS
362	290, 292, 297, 342, 346, 354
D26	76, 77, 88, 91, 131

Attached is a copy of each reference found in the search (Reference Nos. 1-11). The following is a detailed discussion of the references, which identifies with the particularity required by 37 CFR 1.111 (b) and (c), how the claimed subject matter is patentable over the references.

1. U.S. Patent Application 2002/0172046 discloses a lighting device using a first reflector and a second reflector to reflect and shape light from a linear light source. The primary reflector has a plurality of cup shaped elements along the length of the linear light source and the light source is disposed within plurality of cup shaped elements. The open end of the cup shape element is above the light source and the light source runs through the sides of the plurality of cup shaped elements. The primary reflector further includes a perforated tile above the light source. The secondary source encloses the light source and the primary reflector and provides a parabolic shaped reflective surface to distribute the light from the linear light source.

2. U.S. Patent No. 6,416,201 discloses a sign illuminating system having at least two linear light sources disposed between a sign face and a reflective back. The sign face diffusively reflects a majority of the light back towards the reflective back. The reflective back preferably reflects 80 percent of the light. Masks are disposed between the light sources and the face mask for blocking light emitted from the light source. The mask may be perforated. Up to 30 percent of the light transmitted onto the mask may pass through the mask.

3. U.S. Patent No. 6,305,824 discloses a light fixture having a housing. Within the housing are two substantially parallel reflectors having an edge that defines a light emission window. Disposed between the reflectors are plurality of lamella for diffusing the light, the lamella transverse to the reflectors and the light emission window. The lamella has a relief that decreases in the direction away from the light source. The decrease in the relief can be a change in the depth of the pattern or in the distance between repeating portions of the pattern.

4. U.S. Patent No. 5,570,525 discloses a system for illuminating a sign face. The sign includes a rear wall and a translucent front wall. Disposed between the rear wall and front wall are a plurality of point light sources. A reflector is positioned between the light sources. A diffusion panel that is approximately square is disposed between the light source and the front wall. The diffusion panel has a corrugated portion attached to a translucent front portion. The corrugated portion has a pattern of perforations that increases in density as the distance from the light source increases.

5. U.S. Patent No. 5,105,345 discloses an illumination device having a reflecting plate and a diffusing plate. A linear light source is disposed between the reflecting and diffusing plates. A light adjusting member is disposed between the light source and the diffusing plate. The adjusting member is configured to partially block light transmitted from the light source toward the diffusing plate. The adjusting member blocks the most light at the center and blocks decreasing amounts of light away from the center.

6. U.S. Patent No. 4,516,197 discloses an anti-glare panel formed of a series of interlocked strips. Each strip is formed in a series of "W" shapes. The strips are arranged in an alternate pattern, with one strip having a recessed angle configured to accept a projecting angle from a second strip. Thus, a number of openings are provided that are substantially identical and

prevent light from passing through the panel at angles greater the 45 degrees.

7. U.S. Patent No. 4,418,378 discloses a light box having a plurality of linear light sources. The lights sources are disposed between a translucent face and a reflective bottom face and reflective side faces. A mixing member is disposed between the light source and the translucent face. The member has an elongated cylindrical portion that includes a plurality of longitudinally and circumferentially spaced openings that allow direct transmission of the light from the light source. The aggregate area of the light opening can be between 35 to 60 percent of the total surface area of the mixing member.

8. U.S. Patent No. 3,628,007 discloses a collapsible antidazzle screen for use with a light fixture. The screen includes a checkered grid of longitudinal strips and traverse strips. The strips can be made of cardboard with a reflective coating. The strips provide a number of substantially similar openings for the light to pass through but limit the angle of the light emitted. The grid prevents light from being emitted at angles greater then 45 degrees.

9. U.S. Patent No. 1,217,420 discloses a light for use in automobiles. A point light source is disposed within a parabolic reflector having a light emission window. A plurality of parallel laminae are disposed across the light emission window, the laminae having a thin cross-section. The upper face of the laminae has a dull finish and the bottom face of the laminae has a highly reflective finish. Thus, the laminae reduce angular emission of light through light emission window, especially in an upward direction.

10. U.S. Design Patent No. D397,819 discloses an ornamental design for a light fixture using a linear light source. A butterfly shaped reflector is disposed above the light source and a "U" shaped reflector is disposed below the light source. The "U" shaped reflector has a light emitting portion for transmitting a portion of the light from the light source directly onto the

area below the light fixture.

11. Japanese Patent No. JP03190004, of which a English abstract is included, discloses a plane light source. Two linear light sources are disposed in a parallel configuration. A light diffusing layer is disposed over all the surface between the two light sources. A transparent layer and a reflecting layer are superimposed on the diffusing layer. A varying grid-like pattern of transparent and reflective layers allows more light to pass through at the center than the edges of the diffusing layer.

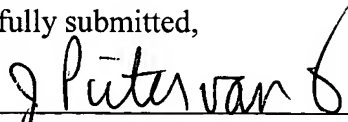
The above references do not teach the present invention, for example, a lighting apparatus comprising a light source mounted within a fixture, a light shield mounted to the fixture, the light shield comprising a center, a first side having a first outer edge, a first path and a first plurality of coverage zones, and a second side having a second outer edge, a second path and second a plurality of coverage zones, wherein each coverage zone has a light blocking area corresponding to an amount of light blocked from the light source, wherein the first plurality of coverage zones extend from the center to the first outer edges along the first path and the second plurality of coverage zones extend from the center to the second outer edge along a second path, wherein the plurality of light blocking areas on the first side decreasingly block light along the first path and the plurality of light blockings areas on the second side decreasingly block light along the second path, the first side asymmetric about the center with the second side.

In view of the foregoing, the Applicants respectfully request that the Petition to Make Special be granted and that the application be advanced for examination.

BANNER & WITCOFF, LTD.
Dated: February 17, 2004

Respectfully submitted,

By: _____


J. Pieter van Es

Reg. No. 37,746

Direct Dial: (312) 463-5458